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# 1½-story HORSE BARN



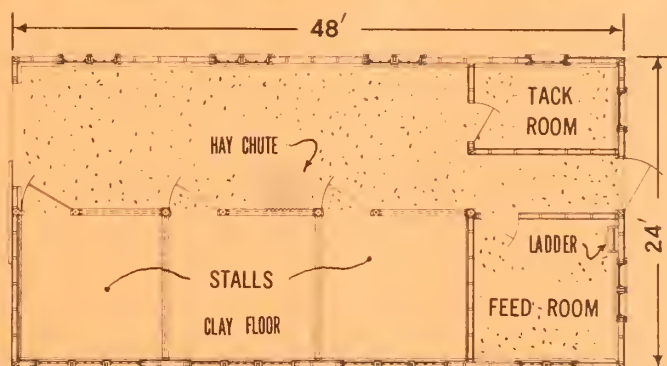
Labor-saving devices developed by science and technology have provided rural families with leisure time. Farmers can use this time to increase their income by establishing recreational facilities on their farm property. One such facility may be a riding academy.

This 1½-story horse barn was designed by Rutgers—the State University of New Jersey, and the plans were submitted to the Northeast Plan Exchange for national distribution through the Cooperative Farm Building Plan Exchange.

Gambrel-roofed and pleasingly traditional in appearance, the barn is well suited to many farmsteads. It is especially suited to the cooler areas of the country because the alleyway along the front of the stall row and the hay and bedding storage space overhead are enclosed. A feed room and a tack room are on the ground level.

Floors of tamped clay in the stalls and of concrete in the other first floor areas are recommended.

The building, 24 feet wide by 48 feet long, contains three 12- by 12-foot stalls and a 12- by 36-foot working alley, convenient for grooming the horses and for



PLAN

doing other chores. The concrete foundation walls are one foot above ground level and, with the concrete footings, they extend below the frostline.

Complete working drawings may be obtained from the extension agricultural engineer at your State university. There may be a small charge to cover cost of printing.

If you do not know the location of your State university, send your request to Agricultural Engineer, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. He will forward your request to the correct university.

ORDER PLAN NO. 6024, 1½-STORY HORSE BARN

Washington, D.C.

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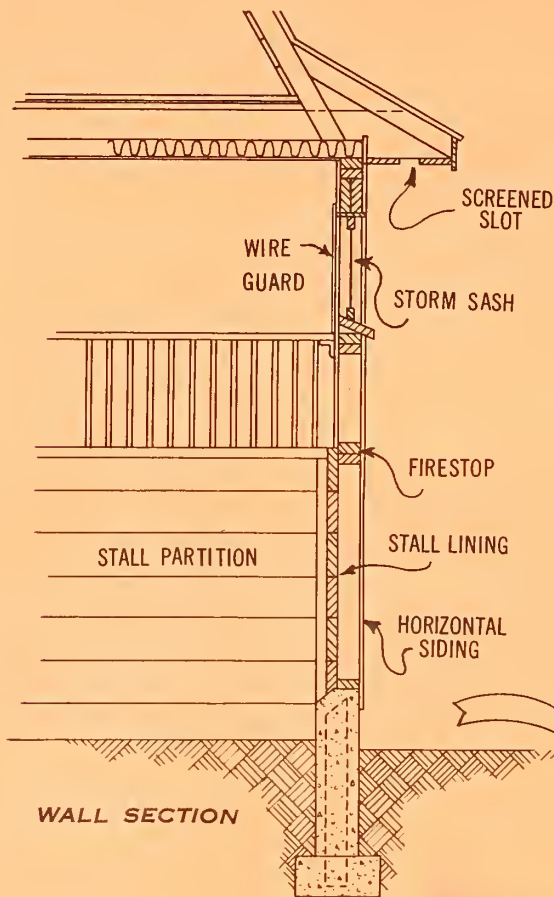
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The building is frame construction throughout with 2- by 4-inch studs 2 feet on centers and with fire-stopping material midway between the sill and the upper plate.



Although the exterior walls indicate the use of horizontal siding, larger sheet materials (such as exterior plywood) may be used. The interior walls of the stalls are covered with 2-inch planking up to the firestop level, and all interior surfaces of the exterior walls are covered with 1-inch sheathing.

The stable ceiling is covered with plywood, a vapor barrier, and insulating material.

For a fire-resistant mow floor, gypsum wallboard is inserted between the subfloor and the finished floor.

The gambrel-shaped roof framing is secured to the upper plate by metal commercial framing anchors. A chaff strip (or wall) of 1- by 6-inch tongue-and-groove lumber extends 2 feet 6 inches above the mow floor on the interior surface.

Tongue-and-groove sheathing (1 by 6 inches), roofing paper, and asphalt shingles cover the outside of the roof framing.

A 30-inch-square louver at each end and a screened slot at the eaves provide sufficient ventilation in the mow on the upper level. Also, a 4- by 6-foot sliding door at one end facilitates the storing of hay and bedding material.

